#### [CONTINUED.]

We need not pursue our illustrations further. The student who has accompanied as will soon find out that he who lounges may read. In some dresses he may safely invest his vanities, or any other better thing he may happen to have disengaged—with others we would hardly ensure his purse.

Of course there are a number of the sex, especially among very young ladies, who, for one reason or other, deficiencies in the pocket, or the tyramy or tastelessesses of those put in authority over them, are prevented from doing justice to their own talents in this lim. "But then," as Burns says—

"There's something in their gait Gars ony class look weel."

Liou the whole, a pruchet and sensible mun do.

Gars ony claes look weel."

Upon the whole, a prudent and sensible man, desirous of booking before he leaps," may safely predicate of the inner liming from the outer garment, and the chankful he has this, at least, to go by. That there are such things as female pirates who hang out false lights to entrap unwary mariners, we do not deny. It is only to big hoped that sooner or later they may catch a Tartar on their coasts. For of all the various denominations of swindlers who practice on the goodness or the weakness of mankind, that woman is the basest who is a damy during courtship and a dowdy after marriage.

basest who is a dandy during courtship and a downy after marriage.

As regards an affectation not unfrequent in the sex—that of apathy towards the affairs of the toilet, we can only assure them for their own sakes, that there is not a worse kind of affectation going. We should doubt, in the first place, whether the woman who is indifferent to her own appearance be a woman at all. At all events, she must be either a hardened charac-ter, or an immense heiress, or a first-rate beauty,—or ter, or an immense heiress, or a first-rate beauty,—or think herself one. There might be instances, like the fair Elgiva, of women having been tyrunnically disfigured on purpose to alienate the affections of those they loved; but what history can cite the wo man who could voluntary disfigure herself to allenate the affections even of those she loathed? Elfrida the affections even of those she loathed? Effiding would not dress herself ill even to save her husband Athelstane's life; and though Miss Strickland sticks to the old story that the Countess of Salisbury pur on a negligent attite to divert the attentions of Edward III.; yet; if the truth were known, we make no doubt it was a becoming one.

Another foolish habit, which we have remarked

Another foolish habit, which we have remarked ladies to indulge in, is that of stigmatizing fashion as a thing of whims and caprices; which works in a blind random helter-skelter way, and drags its votaries along much in the same manner. Even the 'Lady of Rank' has passed this fallacy without examination, and talks of 'the usual absurdities of Fashion', "of the capricious Goddees,"—of Fashion's amusing itself at the expense of her votaries, &c., &c., with a frequency which in a legislatrix of no rank might be tiresome. Now, far from this being the case, the attentive student will soon discover that Fashion, like the animal or vegetable or mineral kingdom, has laws and boundaries of her own, deep seated in the nature of things, and that if she be a goddees at all, she is one of regular habits. He will find that she always preserves certain balances and proportions; that when they had great orthices the control of the complex of the control of the contro balances and proportions; that when they had great farthingales they had enormous ruffs; when they had wide sleeves they had small heads—and so on. Of wide seeves they had small heads—and so on. Of course, in the time of transition, when a struggle is taking place between the plumage that is casting off and that which is coming on, some apparent confu-sion may occur—as all birds are shabby in their moulding season. But the worst discrepancies are occasioned by one class of foolish women who have not the sense to be off with the old love before they are on with the new and true to confusion to are on with the new, and try to combine both the old chrysalis and the new wings:—or by another class, female Nashes, who ignorantly mix up al styles of architecture, and put an antique portice or to a modern body. We merely throw out hints. to a modern body. We merely throw out hints, but the subject is worth a systematic investigation. That there should be such a thing as fashion in dress at all, does not enter into our argument, and would indeed be inwerthy the consideration of any motional being. With fashion in thought, speech, arts and selences, law, pisse, polities, and religion, the world would be strangely out of fashion indeed, if there were none in dress.

But to return to our immediate subject. Having thus explained the final cause of dress as an instinct implanted if man, and exercised by wouns solicly

But to return to our immediate subject. Having thus explained the final cause of dress as an instinct implanted in man, and exercised by woman solely for his good, let us endeavor with all due humility to say something about the experimental department. We are inclined to think that the female attire of the present day is, upon the whole, in as favorable a state as the most vehement advocates for what is called Nature and simplicity could desire. It is a costume in which they can dress quickly, walk nimably, ear plentifully, stoop easily, loll gracefully; and, in short, perform all the duties of life without let or humanace. The hoad is left to its natural size—the skin to its native purity—the waist at its proper region—the heles at their real level. The dress is one calculated to bring out the untural beauties of the person, and each of them has, as int as we see, fair play. In former days, what was known of a weers of the selenderness of her throat in a gorget of Edward I.'s time—or of the slenderness of the final of her shoulders in a well or wing in Queen Elizabeth's time—or of the shape of her am in a great bishop-sleeve even in our time? Nowadays, all these points receive full satisfaction for past neglect, and a woman breaks upon its nuch a pientitude of charms that we hardly know where to begin the catalogue. Hair light as silk in flooting curls, or massive as marbie in shining coils. Forehead bright and surrooth as mother-of-pear, and arched in matchless symmetry by its own is autiful drapery. Ear, which for centures had laid concealed, set on the side of the head like a delicate shelt. Throat, a lovely stork, leading the even in event. acaled, set on the side of the head like a delicate.

i. Throat, a lovely stork, leading the eye up as to a loveller\_flower, and downwards along a sloping ridge, andulating in the true line of beau or the prolated precipiee of the shoulder; whence the product early of the shoulder is the product the product early of the shoulder is the product the product early of the shoulder is the product the product early of the shoulder is the product the product early of the shoulder in the product the product early of the shoulder in the product the shoulder in the product the product early the product the product early the product e pale, pink coral, slightly curved to and terminating in fine taper petals, pinker still, fold-ing and unfolding 'at their own sweet will, 'and es-pecially contrived by Nature to pick your heart clear to the bone before you know what they are about.

pecially contrived by Nature to pick your heart clean to the bone before you know what they are about. And plenty more of similar charms, 'dealing destruction's devasating doom' to all who are fireproof. Nor need you even despair of seeing the foet, which at this our happy era lie in ambuscade only the more security to wound, and 'like little mice peep in and out' beneath the skiri's deep and plentful folds. Nor is the ankle even hopeless, if you are sufficiently attentive, and if it be worth showing.

The present dress has some features worth dwelling on more minutely. The gown is a good thing, both in its morning and evening form, and contains all necessary elements for showing off a fine figure and a graceful movement. Till lately it was cut down in a sharp angle low in front, with the collar running down it, which makes the throat look long; now it is closed up quite high with the collar sprounding round it, which makes the throat look round.—There is something especially beautiful too in the expanse of breast and shoulder, as seen in a tight plain-colored high dress—merino or alik—like a fair sloping amny bank—with the long taper arms, and the slender wasses so tempting and convenient between them, that it is a wonder they are not perpetually embracing it themselves. Nor is this effect lost in the evening-dress; but on the contrary increased, by the beethe's carrying out that fair sunny bank still deeper. ing it themselves. Nor is this effect lost in the evening-dress; but on the contrary increased, by the
berthe's carrying out that fair sunny bank still deeper,
or rather environing it with a rich ring fence, of
which we admire the delicency and beauty, though it
impedes our view of what is beyond. Far be it from
us to attempt to describe the impatery of the berthe
except as the cesies of Venus transferred from the
waist to the shoulders. We men have worn almost
every part of a woman's dress, so that scarcely one
sex has been known from the other; but thank Henver wore a berthe.

kiss. Low, that hem and close to the ground, but we would not have it higher. Let the foliage sweep the earth, rather than grow, as with a grazing line above it. And if there be portions of this vile world —streets, and squares, and crossings—too impure for the drapery to touch, are they not doubly so for those feet?

astroets, and squares, and crossings—too impure for the drapery to touch, are they not doubly so for those feet?

Flounces are a nice question. We like them when they wave and flow, as in a very light materialmuslin, or gauze, or barege—when a lady has no outline and no mass, but looks like a receding angel, or a 'dissolving view,' but we do not like them in a a rich material, where they flop, or in a stiff one, where they bristle; and where they break the flowing lines of the petticoat, and throw light and shade where you don't expect them. In short, we like the gows that can do without flounces, as Josephine liked the face that could do without whiskers; but in either case it must be a good one.

The plain black scarf is come of too graceful a parentage—namely, from the Spanish and Flemish mantilla—not to constitute one of the best features of the present costume. It serves to join the two parts of the figure together, enclosing the back and shoulders in a firm defined outline of their own, and flowing down gracefully in front, or on each side, to mix with that of the skirt. That man must be abad monster who could be impertment to a woman in any dress, but especially to a woman in a black scarf. It carries an air of self-respect with it which is in itself a protection. A woman thus attired glides on her way like a small close-reefed vessel—tight and trim—secking no encounter, but prepared for one. Much, however, depends upon the wearing indeed, no article of dress is such a revealer of the wearer's character. Some women will drag it tight up their shoulders, and stick out their elbows (which ought not to be known to exist) in defiance at you—beneath. Such are of the independent class we described, with strong sectarian opinions. Others let it hang loose and listless like an idle sail, losting all the beauty of the outline both moral and physical. Such laddes have usually no opinions at all, but none the beauty of the outline both moral and physical. Such laddes have usually no opinions at all, but none the be

canour, or seeking a customer, and offering he hand through.

Nor is a shawl a recommendable article. We mean a common square one. Some are beautiful in quality, and others too unpretending in pattern to be criticised. But whatever piece of dress conceals a woman's figure, is bound in justice to do so in a picturesque way. This a shawl can never do, with its strict uniformity of pattern—each shoulder alike—and its stiff three-cornered shape behind, with a scroll of pattern standing straight up the centre of the back. If a lady sports a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture, we should recommend it to be always either falling off or putting on, which produces pretty action, or she should wear it up one shoulder and down the other, or in some way drawn irregularly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real artist knows, is, that it offers too few diagonal lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the broad ribbon of the garter across our graceful Queen, or the loose girdle sloping across the hips, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. On this very account the long scaff-shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colors of the potter lying carelessly round the figure, giving that it is a strictly and the strain form and colors of the potter lying carelessly round the figure, giving that it is a strictly and content of the present day is one of the onand through.

Nor is a shawl a recommendable article. We

lies often do? The female hat of the present day is one of the or dies often do?

The fernale hat of the present day is one of the only very artificial features, and will puzzle future costume-hunters to account for, both in its construction and its use, more than any other article now worn—if, indeed, any memente of it survive, for its unfie either for painting or sculpture. It is come of a bad race—having nothing to do with the large Spanish beaver—or the picturesque chapeau de paille (which, by the way, is not a straw hat at all)—or the echebrated Churchills of the last century, in which the beautiful sister Gannings turned all heads—but from a combination of the frightful machine invented to cover the high toupes, of which the Quakeress hat is a living relic, and the squat, flat, projecting cups of silk or gauze, trimmed with bows and feathers, which accompanied the low coffare and short waist of the commencement of this century; from which latter arose the confusion of terms between the French bonnet and the English bonnet. Not but what ahat of the present day is becoming enough to some, as any framework filled with laces, ribbons, and flowers round a pretty face must be—but it is at best an unmeaning thing, without any character of its own, and never becoming to any face that has much.

There is one of the race, however, for which we

much.

There is one of the race, however, for which we must make special exception—not for its native beauties alone; its polished glistening circles, and delicate natural tints, but for a deep mysterious spell, exercised both over wearer and spectator, in which it stands unitvalled by any other article of female attire; we mean the plain strate hat. From the highest to the lowest there is not a single style of beauty with which this hat is not upon the best understanding. It refines the homeliest and composes the wild-set; it gives the coquettiely young lady a little dash of demureness, and the demure one a slight touch of coquetry; it makes the blooming beauty look more fresh, and the pale one more interesting; it makes the plain woman look, at all events, a lady, and a lady more lady-like still. A vulgar woman never puts on a straw bonnet, or at least not the straw bonnet we have in our eye; while the higher the style of carriage, and the richer the accompanying costume, the more does it seem in its native element; so much so, that the most aristocratic beauty in the land, adorned in every other respect with all that wealth can purchase, taste select, or delicacy of person enhance, may no only hide her lofty head with perfect propriety in a plain straw hat, but in one plai plain straw hat, but in one plainer and coarser stil han a lower style of woman would venture to wear Then all the sweet associations that throng about i ictures of happy childhood, and uncor ood; thoughts of blissful bridal tours, and of he ountry life! and of childhood, girlhood, tours an life, such as our own sweet country can alone give For the crowning association of all consists perhaps in this: that the genuine straw bonnet stamps the

nuine English woman; no other country can pro ce either nuce either the had of the weater.

But, after all, in these important matters of dress
however recommendable some of these details may
separately be, it is a hdy's own sense on which their
proper application depends. She did not choose her pplication depends. She did not enouse and e and figure, but she does choose her own id it should be ordered according to them. dress, and it should be ordered according to the Attention to a few general rules would prevent great many anoma

great many anomalous appears too little, nor a girl too much; nor should a stumpy figure attempt large patterns, nor a bad walker flournes; nor a short throat carry feathers, nor high shoulders a shawl; and sqon. But, as we have just said, every woman in the world may wear a plain straw hat.

Enough has been said now to show that the general elements of female costume were, upon the whole, never more free from the reproach of artificiality or dieguise, or more adapted to give full scope to the natural charms of youth and beauty. Still, before quitting the subject, there remains something to be said on the other side: for our arguments, in similar phraseology, 'can bear turning,' being of that peculiarly immoral texture which they cooliy designate as having 'neither wrong side nor right.'

(To be continued.)

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The following lines, by Miss Crosby, an immate of the Institution for the Blind, were suggested by the capture of a humming bird which flew in at a win dow of the Institution, not long ago. It is scarcely needful to add that the intercession of the blind plead

## Humming Bird's Address to its Captor

I know thou wouldst not harm me, A little helpless thing; For, Lady, with a gentle hand Thou strok'st my glossy wing But do not keep me longer A captive, here to sigh, My parent bower is lovely yet-Oh, thither let me fly!

Thou canst not tame me. I was fo As free as air to roam : Though prisoned in a gilded cag It would not be my home. My tiny wings would flutter, Then I should droop and die: For I love the laughing zephyr, ned in a gilded cage,

Dost think me happy, while I sip The fragrance from these flow Alas! they but remind me Alas' they out remind me

Of summer's by-gone hours!

I soon shall press their withered cheeks,
And feel their latest sigh;
My parent bower is lovely yet—
Oh, thither let me tly!

Dear Lady! for a moment Dear Lady! for a moment
I'll rest upon thy hand,
Then, bear away thy fond caress
To a far distant land.
Por I must leave, till spring return,
My native Northern sky—
To bid my parent bower adien,
Sweet Lady! let me fly!

[Prom the Boston Atlas.]

Parisian Gossip.

Private letters, dated "Paris, Sept. 15th," contai
o political news which has not found its way int Private letters, dated "Paris, Sept. 15th," contain no political news which has not found its way into print, though the Cabinet Councils are said to have been frequent, and probably of great importance. Forced by popular opinion to upbold the Pope in his stand against the despotic schemes of the House of Hapsburg—upbraided by Prince Metternich, for not remaining neutral, in return for Austrian silence on the Montpensier marriage; foiled in his crafty schemes which were to have secured the crown of Spain for his daughter-in-law—unable to uphold Greece, and destitute of diplomatic allies—Louis Phillippe finds himself a victim to his insaitate ambition. Discontent and impoverished finances stare him in the face at home; and fits the general opinion, that, having destroyed all confidence in the political morality of M. Guizot, the King will dismiss him with an little ceremony as he did Lafayette, Lafite, and a host of others whom he has used as his tools. The great difficulty would be to form a new Cabinet, which could offer any solid guarantee of its duration, unless the Duke de Broglie, can be enlisted—a difficult matter—as he promised his late wife, on her death-bed, never to sit at the King's Council table, so great was her aversion to the puppet-like proceedings there. The Duke, (now Minister at London,) has visited Paris, in order to concoct a plan for altering the Salic law of Spain, which Mr. Bulwer is fomenting at Madrid. Quen which Mr. Bulwer is fomenting at Madrid. Quen (now Minister at London), has visited Paris, in order to concoct a plan for altering the Salic law of Spain, which Mr. Bulwer is formenting at Madrid. Queen Christiana came daily, from Malmaison, to lend her aid; and it has been determined on to send M. de Bacourt, formerly Minister at Washington, with a large supply of money, to act in concert with Gen. Nar-

caz. Meanwhile *La Jeune France* is getting very restive

supply of money, to act in concert with Gen. Narveaz.

Meanwhile La Jeune France is getting very restive,
and rails at the Government in no measured terms for
the failure of its diplomatic schemes; for to a true
Frenchman all the interests of the country are abroad,
and her internal position is not for a moment to be taken into consideration, if she can direct the policy of
a foreign power, in such a manner as to thwart the
views of England.

There was a royal salute fired from the explanade
of the Inredictes, on the 11th of September, in honor
of the birth of a young Prince, the first child of the
Duchess d'Aumale, who is a Nespolitan by birth,
and as ugly a body as one often sees, though her
diamonds are of the finest water and her dowry was
large. She calls her son the Duke of Guise, and he
is the richest prince living, as his father has settled
upon him the vast Conde estates, which the King so
cunningly managed to obtain for him. The godmoother of this young Cressus was the Princess de Joinville, who is as buoyant with health and spirits as
ever, refusing to submit to the strict ediquette which
the Queen endeavors to establish. In this insubordination, she is most gallantly upheld by her sailor
husband, who has ever insisted that her whims shall
be humored, or he will come out (as he fain would
do) in opposition to the pacific policy of the King.
His tuarriage, by the way, was rather a romantic
one, and may be new to American readers:

"Diplomatic etiquette requires that an anabassador
should go to propose the hand of a royal suitor, settle
all the preliminaries of the affair, and, finally, marry
the Princess selected by proxy. When it was proposed to send M. Thiers to Brazil, thus charged with
the hand of the Prince de Joinville, he refused to
sanction the mission, declaring that he never would
marry a woman he had not seen, or have any other
man act for him. To this determination he remained
firm; the Queen entreated him in vain, the King
scolded to no purpose, and matters could only be
compr

sirin; the Queen entreated him in vain, the King scolded to no purpose, and matters could only be compromised by allowing the Prince de Joinville to act as ambassador himself. His orders were very positive—he was to ask for the hand of the Princess, if she suited his taste, and if accepted, was to have put her ladies on board one frigate, and escort her himself in his own vessel, the Belle Poule, back to himself in his own vessel, the Belle Poule, back to France, where the marriage was to be elebrated in due form. Arriving at Brazil he became deeply smitten with the charms of the Princess—offered himself, was accepted—married her despite the King's orders—and most conjugally took his bride on board his own ship. Once out at sea, he reflected on the lecture which awaited him at home, and by way of avoiding its first outbreak, instead of returning immediately to France, he indulged himself in a length-way cruise and personed as sea next the King search expenses. imediately to France, he induged himself in a length-ened cruise, and remained at sea until the King sent a corvette to order him into port. The sight of his unsophisticated daughter-in-law (and her substantial dowry) soom appeased his Majesty's anger, and the story ends by the old adages—'All's well that ends

story ends by the old ndages—'All's well that ends well."

"Though a capital sailor, the Prince is a poor sportsman, disabiling almost as many dogs as hares, and has lately accidentally shot his elder brother, the unlucky Duke de Nemours. The gun went off as the Prince was cocking it, and, as a part of the charge grazed the Duke's temple, he had a lucky escape.

"The Duke d'Aumale is making great purchases of sporting apparatus, wherewith to amuse himself in his future Viceroyalty of Algeria, and has given out invitations for a Lion Hunt next winter, on Mount Alas, which will surpass anything of the kind that has been witnessed in modern days. The chief huntsman will be a sergeant of spahis or native troops, named Gerard, who has gained the title of "Lion Killer," and makes the destruction of the king of beasts his sole pursuit. No sooner does one appear on the frontiers of the colony, than Gerard is sent for, and in a few days succeeds in despatching his formidable enemy. He has received many presents, among the most valuable the Cross of the Legiston of Heart from the Kinn and silven means the street of the colony and the street of the colony. sents, among the most valuable the Cross of the or from the King, and a silver-mount

gion of known tom the King, and a silver-mounted carbine from the young Count de Paris."

"The Count has attended the theatre for the first time, an event of no small importance to the Pari-sians, who ardently desire that the heir apparent may have a taste for the stage. He wore a husser uni-form, and appeared delighted with the fairy spectacle of the 'Pair one with Golden Locks,' a most mar-vellous combination of nangant, seried displays and

general elements of female costume were, upon the wind in the fairy spectacle of the 'Fair one with Golden Locks,' a most marriage combination of pageant, seemic display and good of the 'Fair one with Golden Locks,' a most marriage looks of the should have a dealer and the subject of the 'Fair one with Golden Locks,' a most marriage looks of the should have on the should have on the water of the patriage and the 'Fair one with Golden Locks,' a most marriage looks of the should have on the whole, never more free from the reproach of artificiant to discount the subject of the should have on the water of the patriage of the trailing and the fair of the subject on the subject in Pariage on the said of Melanethon, that when he made an appointment, he expected not not marriage.' The bearing the water of the maintenance, ladd the blame on the water of the marriage on the sai

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG. MYSRINGLON CILL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 13, 1847

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

The Future Conduct of the War.

The Future Conduct of the War.

It is a terrible thing for a nation to be at war, when weak and bad men are at the head of affairs, is a directalamity, an unmitigable evil. The United States have been, from the day upon which Taylor was ordered to march to the Rio Grande down to the present time, and are now, in precisely this unfortunate condition. The war, bad enough in liself, has been made worse than bad, because of its miserable conduct by the worst and weakest Administration to which our country has fallen heir. And, what is worse still, there is little or no prospect that the future conduct of this war by the existing Executive will display any more skill and energy than that which has graced its past management.

The country has no confidence in Mr. Polk. It feels that he is not trust-worthy. And, what is to be deplored, he reciprocates this feeling! The country is in war and he conducts it as though it was his war. He will not throw himself upon the country for its confidence. He asks it not. He acts constantly as if he were the autocrat of the United States, not the servant of the People. He uppeals not to the nation for its unanimous support in prosecuting this conflict to an end. He appeals not to the vorid what he is for and what he is not for, and by adhering to his principles and measures. He hides everything from the eyes of the People—nay, he communicates not with his own friends. He prevaricates. He contradicts himself. His acts are as different from his professions as darkness is from light, Who can have confidence in such an Executive? The country feels as if it were without a head to lead it along the path of justice and right and glory. It feels that its destiness and its honor are in incompetent and wicked onth of justice and right and glory. It feels that its

We may judge from the past what the future will be, and we shall not go astray. Indecision will characterize all Mr. Polk's future war movements, as it has done heretofore—at least, until Congress shall come together. Even if that body shall exert its lecome together. Even if that body shall exert its legitlmate power over the subject, it will find it difficult to infuse into his mind a proper regard for the
interests of the country, and rouse him up to act for
the country and forget self. If Mr. Polk combined
the necessary decision of character and fearlessness
of responsibility with the enlarged mind of the statesman, possessing, as he does, the most unchastend
ambition of any human being living, he would be
indeed a dangerous man to the liberties of this country. As it is, he possesses just power enough to
promote his own selfish and party ends, and injure
the country by his mischievous schemes. Love of
country for his own sake—and hence he makes patriotism an instrument in his political calculations
and movements. Every man in the nation knows
and feels this to be true of him and all his cabinet,
with one exception—the Secretary of the Navy.

n and movements. Every man in the nation knows, and feels this to be true of him and all his cabinet, with one exception—the Secretary of the Navy.

The news of the rupture of the Triat-tai negotiations, has not been followed by any vote of confidence in the Executive, by the people, that he will prosecute the war as it should be prosecuted—worthy of the dignity of the Republic. The people are every where up in arms and panting to average the insulted honor of the nation—insulted by his and his commissioner's wanton and wicked exposure of that honor to the scorn and contempt of the Mexicans; but no one talks of confidence in Mr. Polk that he is capable of vindicating us from the insults and taunts of the enemy. On the contrary, every body is advising the Executive what he ought to do. Every citizen, drawing from the treasury of connon sense, is pointing out how the war ought to be prosecuted to the end. Under the temporary excitement of the moment, however, under the influence, we suppose, of a fear lest Congress may arraign him for malversation in office, we hear that he and his cabinet council have resolved to do thus and so, forthwith. Now, what is it that he has determined on? Let us see.

1. No more offering of the olive branch is to be made to the enemy. Overtures of peace are to come sincerely from the Mexicans, or we will not listen to them.

2. The whole character of the war is to be change.

them.

2. The whole character of the war is to be char

The whole character of the war is to be changed. It is not to be a war to conquer a peace, but to conquer, subjugate, and reduce to American territory the whole of Mexico.
 Our army is to be subsisted upon the enemy, by being quartered upon him according to the usages of dire war.
 No mercy, no quarter is to be shown to the capture army but he is to be made, to feel all the

No mercy, no quarter is to be shown to the resisting enemy, but he is to be made to feel all the horrors of war in their worst form.
 No peace is to be made with the Mexicans un less it be the peace of a subjugated people. They will never be treated with again as an enemy capable of soft mercentages.

of self preservation and further sesistance.

6. The law of May 13th, 1846, is to be construe.

to mean, authority to keep 50,000 men in the field at all times.

7. The Constitution and the laws are not to be regarded as in the way of the conduct of the war, if it shall become necessary to violate them or to evade

them.

8. The occupation of all the cities of Mexico as soo 8. The occupation of all the cities of Mexico as soon as it can be effected, such as Queretaro, Guadalajaras, Acapulco, &c. &c., and the opening of all the lines of communication us far as it can be done with the forces at the command of the Executive.
9. The establishment of military law in the presence of our forces in Mexico, and its rigid execution

upon all resistants.

10. To lay the whole subject of the war before Con-10. 10 by the whole subject of the war before Con-gress, without any recommendation as to the future course to be pursued,—thus leaving the question em-barrassed as it is, and will be, by the predetermined subjugation policy of the Administration, to be dis-posed of by that body—subject always to the consent of the Executive.

11. To ask for a loan of fifty millions to be reim-bursed out of the enemy's country by a military tay

12. To ask for an increase of the army, by 50,000 volunteers, to be called out as emergency shall require, and for a corresponding increase in the regular

13. To lay the balance of the failure of the peac

13. To lay the balance of the fallure of the peace negotiations upon the Whig party at home, and to denounce every man who has hitherto ventured to doubt or shall hereafter venture to doubt the perfect wisdom of the Executive in the management of this war, as a trailor to his country.

Such, we learn from good authority, were some of the resolutions come to by the Executive in council, soon after the receipt of the news of the failure of the Trist negotiations; and, for aught we know to the contrary, they continue to be the resolutions of the Government, though there is no guarantee that such is the fact;—so fielde and so uncertain are Mr. Polk's plans and views. We sustain the Administration with all our might and power, in the prosecution of this war, but we freely condemn what we believe to be wrong in its course. If it will only believe to be wrong in its course. If it will only carry out, with a strong arm, the plans above indica ted—bad as many of them are—the Executive wil do something to command the public confidence ted—bad as many of them are—the Executive will do something to command the public confidence. It all the country wants in this war is, straightforwardness in its conduct and the whole energy of the pation called out to prosecute it. The United States amont afford to wage a little war. We sometimes bope that Mr. Polk has come to feel the force of this truth, and that he will rise above himself, hereafter, and carry on this war as it ought to be carried on; but it is only a faint hope—it dies away the moment it springs up in the mind. We cannot get over the persuasion, that he is not the man for the crisis; that he is too much absorbed in selfish ambition ever to see what it is the country and the world expect from his hands. Be this as it may, there is one thing which he must do, to gain the public confidence; and that is—he must make an open avowal of his war policy. Let him throw secresy to the winds; tell the people that he means to subjugate and pacify Mexico, and how he means to subjugate and pacify Mexico, and how he means to do it; tell them that he has sunk all party feeling, and will know no party hereafter in waging this war; and, our world for it, the war will soon be brought to a close. Congress will, in that event stand by him without a dissention. hereafter in waging this war; and, our word for it, the war will soon be brought to a close. Congress will, in that event, stand by him without a dissenting voice. Will he rise to this height? Can he rise to it? Let us patiently await and see. Our fears are against him—our hopes are for him.

Excitement among the Indians.

We regret to learn, says the St. Louis Republican, that considerable excitement exists among the Sac and Fox Indians, because of the treatment which they have received from the United States government. We are told, but cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that so great is the dissatisfaction of the tribe, and so impossible has it been to do justice to them, from the violation, by the United States, of the treaty stipulations, that the agent, Major Beach, who has been with them some eight years, has been compelled to resign his office. The Sacs and Foxes, for several years past—in fact ever since the Black Hawk war—have been peaceable, and relied entirely and implicitly upon the treaty stipulations for support and protection. During the past summer, they visited the Agency, as they were accustomed to do, for their rations and their annutites. But, from some unexplained cause, neither could be paid them without further instructions from Washington, and they were, consequently, kept about the Agency, suffering not only for food, but for water, until disease set in upon them, and hundreds have fallen victims to the neglect of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. So loud, says our informant, became the demand for relief, that the Agent, rather than endure the distress which he was compelled to witness every day, paid over the annutites of money without the requisite instructions from the department, and then resigned his post.

This calamity—if our information may be relied upon, and we know no reason to doubt its entire accuracy—is entirely attributed to the inefficient manner in which the Indian Bureau, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Medill, of Ohio, is conducted. This is not the first instance where we have been informed of the gross negligence, and indifference to the calls of humanity, justly@hargeable against this officer. He is a partian politician, totally ignorant of his duties, and of the character and wants of the peop Excitement among the Indians. We regret to learn, says the St. Louis Repu

the trices when they most require assistance, and has committed gross injustice upon those who have trusted to the faith of the government.

But, we suppose it is wasting time and paper to appeal to the justice of the government on such subjects. The king can do no wrong, and the poor Indian must suffer, without a hope of improvement in the condition.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—This body met at Nash ville on the 4th inst. In the Senate, Josiah M. Anderson (Whig) was elected Speaker over J. M. Wil-liamson (Locofoco.) The vote stood, for Anderson, llamson (Locotoco.) The vote stood, for American, 12, Williamson 11, neither one of the candidates vot-ing. The House of Representatives organised by the election of Franklin Buchanan (Whig) as Speaker, Mr. Buchanan received 40 votes, and Mr. Blackmore

ing. The House of Representatives organised by the election of Franklin Buchanan (Whig) as Speaker. Mr. Buchanan received 40 votes, and Mr. Blackmore 30. The Whig members of the House unanimously tendered the office to the Hon. John F. Bell, but he declined it. Shockley D. Mitchell was elected principal Clerk of the House.

"ME SKIRT EXPANDER—A New Invention.—It appears that a gentleman of the city of Troy has invented an article he calls the Skirt Expander, for which he is about to procure a patent. The inventor says it will entirely do away with the cotton bustle. It is said to be principally made of India rubber, air-tight, and is capable of being inflated or contracted at any pear larger or smaller, the Skirt is so constructed that she may enlarge or diminish her apparent size at pleasure; and yet a person may be walking with and not discover how, or by what means, her apparent size is diminished or increased. The inventor also eays, that the appearance of a lady, with one of these Skirts is each increased. says, that the appearance of a lady, with one of these Skirts, is much improved—the dress setting much better and easier; and that it will save the labor of

carrying about the streets quite a small bale of c and from eight to twelve skirts. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has declared a dividend of three per cent, for the year ending 30th ultimo, and also a semi-annual dividend of two and a half per cent. on the Washington Branch—the first payable on the 17th November, and the last on the 15th instant.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany went to sea from New York on Sunday, bound to Chagres. John Randolph Clay, Charge d'Affaires to Peru and family, and Soth Barton, Charge d'Affaires to Chili, went out in her as passengers.

Chili, went out in her as passengers.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette states that the Falmouth bridge, and Coalter's bridge, over the Rappahannock, which sold a few days age for 89,000, have been carried away by the freshet; and that the railroad bridge, though standing, was in great danger.—Union.

Midshipman Pollock, who assaulted in a violent but cowardly manner Mr. Jewett, the editor of the Buffalo Commercial, was convicted at his second trial, and has been sentenced to five years' hard labor in the Auburn State prison. At the expiration of that time, it is highly probable that he will have learned to "bridle his passion."—Ibid.

The frigate Columbia, bearing the broad pendant

The frigate Columbia, bearing the broad pendant of Commudore Rousseau, with the Hon. Henry A. Wise and family on board, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 11th instant.—Pbid.

Roads on the 11th instant,—Ibid.

The Government has now an opportunity of showing that it intends "to prosecute the war with vigor," and we hope that it will not fail to do so. The hope of peace on any reasonable terms has been dissipated—and it only remains to abandon the contest in disgrace, or apply promptly the means of concluding and consolidating a conquest so associations to be a superior of the property of the propert ing and consolidating a conquest so auspiciously be gun.-N. O. Delta.

barrassed as it is, and will be, by the predetermined subjugation policy of the Administration, to be disposed of by that body—subject always to the consent of the Executive.

11. To sak for a loan of fifty millions to be reimbursed out of the enemy's country by a military tax to be assessed by the Executive and collected by the army.

gun.—N. O. Delta.

The Whigs, in town meeting on Friday night, adopted a resolution in favor of a Whig National Convention to nominate candidates for President, recommended Philadelphia as the place, and suggested that the Whig members of Congress should fix the time.—Phil. Ins. hil. Ing

The "National Whig," published at Washington city, has made its appearance in a new and splendid dress, and is now one of the handsomest papers we receive. Its editorial department, too, is conducted with ability and vigor. The flag of "old Rough and Ready" flies at its mast-head.—Richmond Whig.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we are glad to learn from an officer of the company, has received much less damage by the late flood than was report-ed from Baltimore, and published in our paper of the 11th instant—less, indeed, than it sustained in the flood of 1843.—Nat. Intell.

flood of 1843.—Nat. Intell.

AIDING THE ENEMY—POWDER SHIPPED FOR VERA
CRUE.—Considerable excitement was evinced yesterday by the arrest of a Spaniard, named Jose Maria
Carbajal, on a charge of shipping five barrels of powder on board the schooner Mississippi, J. S. Clark 

A cargo of baby-jumpers was sent from Boston to Cuba a few days ago. In our juvenile days bird rods were the only baby-jumpers in use. Most of fective ones they were.—N. O. Delta.

Miss Walter, late editor of the Boston Transcript has made a Mr. William B. Richards happy by be coming his wife. Sensible Mrs. Richards.—*Ibid.* 

Gen. Taylor has been nominated as President by a meeting of the young men of Rappahannock coun-ty, Virginia. Some one has well remarked that neither a sing

bad action, nor a single bad habit, ought to condemn a man, for he may himself hate the one, and be try-ing to get rid of the other all his life, There is a fine old gentleman now residing in Cam-ridge, who is at present the happy father of Twen-ty-ove children, all of whom are living.

Powder Mill. alows vr.—The powder mill of Mr. C. E. Purviance, five miles from Butler, was blown up on the 30th ult. None of the hands were in the mill at the time, and the damage to this property is but trifling.—Pittsburg Jour.

A liar is a coward to man and a brave to God.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The official vote, as obtained from the Department of State of Pennsyl-vania, made Shunk's majority, in 1844, 4,397. The following is the table, which we publish for reference

are unde, which we publish of a clection:

1844.

Den. Whig.

Shand, Monde.

State of the cleck 1844, ... White Washington, 132 103 Warren, 2207 3501 Wayne, 3304 2936 Wyoming, with 3211 3797 Luzerne, 2255 1425 York, 2630 4022 3304 3211 2255 2630 1417 1188 727 1748 5532 160959 156562 156562 4.397 maj.

cebanon, 1748 2478 4,397 maj. ancaster, 5522 9513

The vote for Canal Commissioner was—Demo-ratic, 158,078; Whig, 150,739—Democratic majorieratic, 158,078; Whig, 150,739—Democratic majori v, 6,339.
In 1846, the vote for Canal Commissioner was— Whig, 97,963; Democratic, 89,064; Native, 15,424 Liberty, 2,028—Whig majority over Democratic 3,599.

THE BLACK HOLE IN CALCUTTA.-The dreadful

The BLACK HOLE IN CALCUTTA.—The dreadful tragedy at Calcutta, many years ago, is often referred to by physiologists as a fearful illustration of the faral effects resulting from an impure atmosphere. The dentils of the tragedy are thus given in Howitt's Journal?

The most fearful instance on record of the sacrifice of human life from confinement in a limited quantity of air occurred in the year 1756, when a hundred and forty-six Englishmen, taken in Fort William at Calcutta, by the native prince Suraja-Dowlah, were imprisoned his series as Black Hole. This apartance is the property of the grant o

AFFAIRS WITH BRAZIL.—A Rio de Janeiro letter the 24th August, published in the New York Hera

AFAIRS WITH BRAZIL.—A RIO de Janeiro letter or the 24th August, published in the New York Herald, says:

The late arrival of our new minister, Mr. Tod, has created quite a sensation here, not only among the American residents, but the natives. He still remains on board the Ohio, not having yet requested an audience.

Our Ex-Minister, Wise, has again acted, I think, very unwisely. On applying a few days since for his passports, he enclosed documents he had received from our government approving of his conduct, with some very multiploinatic remarks, so much so, that they were returned with his passports, unmeticed. I regret exceedingly this state of affairs, and trust the course pursued by Mr. Tod will be such as to sustain the dignity of his own country, but at the same time to continue the friendly intercourse that has always existed between the two governments. Such are the feelings expressed by both Americans and Brazilians. You may soon expect to hear of an American house being largely connected in the slave trade, and thus far very fortunately.

Mr. Tod, the new minister from the United States, will be presented on the 25th inst., and we have reasons to think that all the existing difficulties between the two governments will be satisfactorily arranged, as there appears to be the best disposition on the part of the governments.

as there appears to be the best disposition on the part of the government.

Dos's Scota.—A great deal of injury is done to children by their parents' scolding. Many children have been nearly or quite ruined by it, and often driven from home, to become vagabonds and wanderers, by scolding. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question; if you scold, the more you will have to scold, because you have become crosser, and your children likewise. Scolding allenates the hearts of your-children. Depend upon it they cannot love you as well after you may approach them with firmentess and decision—you may punish they will be seen to b

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says: We hear that in the upper country, Fanquier, Loudoun, Prince William, and Fairfax, the potato crop has been seriously injured by the rot.

Outo Rives.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says: The recentrains have again swollen our rivers. At 9 o'clock p. m. yesterday there were 16 feet of water in the channel, and the river still rising.

W- skeeper th We observe that our former townsman. David Horman, Eeq., (bearing Government despatches) has sailed, with his family, in the Henry Clay to England. We learn that he contemplates a long residence in London; and that he goes commended to the respects of many of the most eniment men in England, for furtherance of extensive plans of emigration to this country, and in connexion with that any extension is the contemplate of the country of the 

MUSICAL CATECRISM.—We find the following affort the papers: What is a slur? Almost any remai

Annost any remark which one singer makes about mother.

What is a rest?

Going out of the choir to get some refreshmen using sermon time.

What is singing "with the understanding"?

Marking dime on the floor with the foot.

What is a stocato movement?

Leaving the choir in a huff, because one is diseated. with the leader.

A professor of music, who pretends to know every hing about the science, while he cannot conceal his gnorance.

## Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

OPPICE OF THE AMERICAN, Oct. 11, 5, p. m.

CATTLE.—There were 950 head of Beeves officed at the scales to-day, and all, except 100 head, which remain over, were taken by backers and butchers at 82 a 83 12 1-2 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to 84 a 85 net, and averaging 82 62 1-2, being a decline.

Hogs.—The prices of live Hogs are something lower this week. Sales were made to-day at 85 50 a 85 75.

Floux.—The receipts of Howard street Plour BALTIMORE MARKETS.

So 75.

Flours.—The receipts of Howard street Plour have fallen off owing to the bad state of the reads on consequent on he late heavy rains. About500 bbls, were sold on Saturday at \$8 97.1.2, being a slight improvement. To-day holders are asking \$6, and there are buyers at \$5 57.1.2, but we hear of no sales. Holders of City Mills Plour ask \$6, but we are not apprised of any sales at that rate.

Grain.—Sales of good to prime red Wheats 120 a 125 cts.; of white at 125 a 130 cents, and mily flour white at 130 a 140 cts.
Sales of Corn at 60 a 61 cts. for white, and 63 a 66

Sales of Corn at 60 a 51 cts. for white, and 63 a 66 cts. for yellow.

Onto are worth 38 a 42 cts.—sales.

Provisions.—On Saturday there were sales of 50 bbls. Meas Pork at 814, and 100 bbls. Prime at 810 50. There was also a sale of 200 bbls. Prime Pork, a choice article, at 811 a 11 50, 4 months, and 40 barrels No. 1 Beef at 811, 4 months. Bacon Shoulders are selling to a moderate extent at 8 cents, and some very prime parcels are bringing 8 1-2 cents. Small sales of Sides are making at 8 1-4 a 8 1-4 cts. We quote Hams at 9 1-2 a 11 1-2 cents, and note sales of prime lots at 11 a 11 1-2 cents, whe four of

we quote Hams at 91-2a 111-2 cents, and note sales of prime lots at 11 a 111-2 cents. We hear o nothing doing in Lard. Kegs are held at 13 cents. We oquote bils, at 10 a 10 1-4 cents.

Walsaka,—There is very little doing. We continue to quote hids, at 27 1-2 a 28 cents, and bils at 28 cents, and bils at 28 cents.

### City Intelligence.

WATCH HOUSE,—No arrivals here last night. We appose the hard min kept the b'hoys in port.

NEVER DE WEARY IN WELL DOING. - Well, we do NEVER BE WEARY IN WELL DOING.—Well, we do not lined to be. We do not intend to get weary of telling the authorities (1) that there is a hole on Canal street near Tenth, which is exceedingly dangerous. When some man falls through and gets nearly filled with water, and sues the Corporation for damages, then they will begin to open their eyes.

T's Mr. Uriah Brown's works for throwing Greek fre from a vessel upon an enemy's fleet, erected on he leland in the mouth of Tiber Creek, were very nuch injured by the late storm. The boat was swept away.

### Arrivals at hotels, etc., up to 2 p.m.

COLEMAN'S.

G H Van Haraen, Mo
A F Miller, N Y
C Whiting and lady, Va
R J Wilson, Ky.

BROWN'S.
Chas Vinson, Md

De la Mairie, France
S Howard, Mich
L Washington, Washing John T Osborne, Md R F Maynard, Baltimo F Coleman, Baltimore Z C Chesley, Ma

GADSEV'S. idren TJ Dudley and lady, Buffa John Levy, NY. and servant, La Mr Lothrop, Boston

TYLER'S. J T Barclay, Va Mr Topping, N Y E W Mitchell, steamer Oceola

# Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1847.

Schr John Henry, Hooper, fin Salsbury, with lum-ber to Harvey & Loul,
Schr Climax, Gibson, fin river, wood to Jas Har-rey & Co.
Schr Two Williams, Treakle, fin river, wood to Jas
Harvey & Co.

Schr Two Williams, Treakle, fin river, wood to Jas
Harvey & Co.
Schr Truth, Murphy, fin river, wood to T. Riley.
Schr Alvirda, Tolley, fin Philadelphia, with coal to
John Purdy.
Schr Mary Jane, Price, fin Philadelphia, with coal to
John Pettlbone.
Schr John Taliaferro, fin river, wood to D. G. Day.
Canal-loat Chance, wood, for Gapt, Neal.

Sarah Louisa, wood, for Gapt, Neal.

Sarah Louisa, wood, for W. E. Stubbs.

Temperauce, wood, for several citizens.
Margaret, wood, for H. Haislip.

Home, wood, for J. Hill.

Ellen, wood, P. Cazenave.
Wm. & Mary, wood, J. B. Boone.
Fox, wood, several citizens.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, Oct. 13, 1847. Brig Swan, Bray, Boston, plaster to George Wa

ers.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Nash, Norfolk, shingles to
Neatley & Walker.
Schr B. L. F. Jones, Baltimore.
Schr Fanny Jackson, Robinson, wood.

MARRIED,
In Richmond, Va., on the 7th Instant, by the Rev. Mr.
Jummings, Lieut. EDWARD BRADFORD, U. S. A., to
lies ANN E., third daughter of the Hon. LITTLEYON

ARREWALL, O'Norfolk.

11.

In Richmond, Va., on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr Morrison, PORTIAUX ROBINSON, Esq., to Miss MARY laughter of Mr. JOHN ENDRS, all of that city. At Jefferson Barracks, Miss., on the 28th ult., by the Rev fr. Corbin, Lieut. F. S. MUMFORD, U. S. A., to Miss. JANN C. CALLANAN, of New York, adopted daughter of Lieut col. Stanford, U. S. Army.

DIED,
On the 10th instant, DANIEL BAILEY, infant son of AMER T. and RESECCA E. RAYMOND. At Orwigsburg, Pa., on the 3d instant, Col. JACOB KREBS, formerly a member of Congress from that State. It

ICF Agency for the National Whig in Georgetown—The clitzens of Georgetown are respect-fully informed that JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Ess., Broker, &c., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union tav-eru, is agent for the National Whig. Persons desirons or being served with the National Whig in Georgetown with please leave their names and resistences with Mr. Bro-mangh.

Meeting for Relief of Distressed Mormons.

A public meeting of all the friends of humanity as earnestly invited, on this (Tuesday) Evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 71:2 o'clock, on Seventh street, to consider and devise measures towards the relief of a large body of the Mormon people who are now encamped in a remote section of lowa and severely suffering for want of the necessaries of life. Statements of the conditions of these people will be made by their authorized representative, (Mr. Dana,) and resolutions submitted and appeals made by some of our distinguished citizens. We have abundant evidence that the case is one demanding the prompt and generous action of all our fellow-citizens. Mayor Seaton is exceeded to preside.

JAMES LAURIE, Senior Pastor of F street Presbyterian Church WM. MATTHEWS, St. Patrick's Church SMITH PYNE, Rector of St. John's Church.

R. R. GURLEY, Of 8th street Presbyterian Church. GEO. W. SAMSON, Pastor of E-street Baptist Ch C. M. BUTLER,

O. B. BROWN, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, N. J. B. MORGAN, Pastor of the Foundry Congregation

Pastor of the Foundry Congregation. In consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather, the meeting referred to in the above notice was thinly attended. Notwithstanding, his honor the Mayor was called to the chair; and after stating to the audience the object of the meeting, and reading the above notice, Mr. Dana was called to the stand, and addressed the meeting, by giving a sketch of the leading causes which finally terminated in the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois. The substance of which will be given to the public.

After which, the Rev. Mr. Gurley made some very thrilling and appropriate remarks concerning the control of the c

thrilling and appropriate remarks concerning the con-dition of this persecuted and much abused people. He was followed by General Duff Green, who spoke at length upon the subject. Finally, a motion was made and carried, that the meeting adjourn until THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 celock, at the E street Baptist Church, basement story, where a general attendance will be expected.

#### MRS. SPEIR WILL open, on Ti PARIS MILLINERY, On D, between 9th and 10th streets. Mrs. S, will also oper ome new patterns for DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACKS, &c. oct 13—3t.

"Rough and Ready" Line. "Rough and Ready" Line.

This is shortner in own running his ommibus. "Rough in discrete in own running his ommibus." Rough in discrete in the low fare of Twiley and Amalian Joseph in the low fare of Twiley and Amalian Joseph in the low fare of Twiley and Amalian Joseph in the control of the bosts, and well set down passengers at on his arrival of the bosts, and well set down passengers at on his arrival of the bosts, and well set down passengers at one of the set of t

Brown's.

Library of Congress.

Library of Congress.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Library of Congress be closed on Tueslay, the 36th of Cotober, and will again be operaed until Tunesby, the 36th of November.

Oct 18—00 1m JOHN S. MEBIAN, Libraria